ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2 and 8—The Old Homestead.
AMBERG'S THEATRE—2 and 8—Ein Toller Einfall.
BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—Ein Heast Monkey.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2 and 8—Little Lord Faunti
CASINO—2 and 8:15—The Yeomen of the Guard.
DALY'S THEATRE—2 and 8:15—Lottery of Lova. DOCKSTADER'S-2 and 8-Minstrels. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaux. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-Thatcher Primrose

HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATRE-2 and 8-The Lorgaire. LYCEUM THEATRE—2 and S:15—Sweet Lavender.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and S:30—Capt. Swift.
NIBLO'S—2 and S—Turned Up.
PALMER'S THEATRE—2 and S—Mrs. Potter. STAR THEATRE—2 and S—Annie Pixley. STANDARD THEATRE—2 and S—Miss Esmeralda. THE GRAND MUSEUM-10 a. m. to 10 p. m. 5TH AVENUE THEATRE-2 and 8-Julius Case 14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8-A Tin Soldier 6TH-AVE, AND 19TH-ST.-Gettysburg.

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Business Notices.

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m. 5 308 West 23d-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. 5, 760 3d-ave., near 37th-st., 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. 5, 1020 3d-ave., near 61st-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. 5, 1020 3d-ave., near 61st-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. 5 150 East 125th-st., near 3d-ave., 10 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. Union Square, No. 153 4th-ave., corner 14th-st. 108 West 42d-st., near 6th ave. 1,708 1st-ave. IN OTHER CITIES.

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New-York Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- A Washington interview relative to the failure of Lord Salisbury to appoint a Minister at Washington has created a great stir in London; a dispatch from England received in Ottawa states that Mr. Chamberlain will be appointed Minister to Washington to succeed Lord Sackville. === General Grenfell made a reconnaissance at Suakim. === Sixteen soldiers were killed by the explosion of a shell at Messina, Sicily. == Prado, the murderer of Marie Aguetant, was guillotined in Paris. - Prince Karageorgvitch is dead. ____ An earthquake shock was felt in England.

Domestic.-Senator Teller visited General Harn; he advocated the appointment of Thomas C. Platt as a member of the Cabinet, and urged his views as to silver coinage. === Speaker Cole indicated that rapid transit in New-York city would be an absorbing question in the Legislature. The Massachusetts Tariff Reform League held its annual banquet in Boston. ==== A clerk was robbed of \$1,300 in St. Louis on his way from a bank to his employer's store.

City and Suburban .- The Republican Club usly resolved that blackballing any applicant for admission, through prejudice against his race or creed, was contrary to the spirit and purpose of the club. ____ Charities Commissioner Porter thought his department could not have used all the stationery charged against it. === Mayor Gleason again destroyed the property of the Long Island Railroad, which, it is alleged, unlawfully occupies land belonging to Long Island City. Verestchagin lectured on War. ==== The murder of an Italian Marquis was captured === Edward Haight, a broker, committed sujoide, Morris K. Jesup talked about opening the Museum of Art in the evening. = A reception was given to the committees of the two General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church by the Presbyterian Union of this city. === Health Commissioner Griffin, of Brooklyn, made a report to the Mayor, showing that the death rate had been slightly reduced, and offering interesting suggestions. === Stocks dull with small fluctuations, closing strong.

The Weather .- Indications for to-days and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 89 degrees; lowest, 34; average, 361-4

Let no one forget the hospitals to-day and to-morrow. The appeal in their behalf comes at the same time each year, and their needs are well known. The collections have been large in previous years; they should be larger this year than ever before.

As was expected, Mayor Hewitt has approved the action of the Aldermen in regard to the use of electric motors in Fourth-ave. The substitution of electricity for horses on this line opens a new era in surface transportation in this city. The change is so decided an improvement that one cannot but hope that the example of the Fourth-ave. corporation will be rapidly contagious.

The return of Keenan and the other exiles in Canada was predicted some time ago, when all the signs indicated that the "boodle" cases were to be permitted to slumber undisturbed in the District-Attorney's office. Hence the news about the extraordinary term of the Oyer and Terminer must have created consternation in the American colony in Montreal. Proof of this is afforded in the fact that another affidavit of Keenan's has just been presented in one of our courts, in which he says that "important business transactions" make it impossible for him to leave Montreal at present. The humor of this is positively irresistible: but Keenan and the others must have no end of hard feelings toward Colonel Fellows, on whose friendship they have relied so implicitly.

The appeal for money to meet the expenses of celebrating the centennial of Washington's first inauguration will doubtless meet with a prompt response. April 30, 1789, is a notable day in American history, and its hundredth anniversary is rightly to be observed with great pomp and ceremony. The city has al-this opinion, we should consider it a misfortune ready done its part, and the State may be de-if anything should occur to diminish the nonready done its part, and the State may be de-pended on to make a liberal contribution. But alar approval which it now enjoys and de-

private subscriptions will be required.

A LAW-BREAKER.

According to dispatches, he gives certificates of election to two Democratic members of Congress-elect whose seats are contested by Republicans, but refuses to give certificates to two Republican members of Congress-elect whose seats are contested by Democrats. If the dispatches do not misrepresent the matter, these four persons, two of each party, were elected on the face of the returns, and in accordance with decisions of the courts in the various cases, but the Governor constituted himself a returning board, and declined to respect the returns when they indicated the election of his opponents. It is not intended to do the Democratic Governor any injustice, and every good citizen will hope that facts or provisions of law not yet made known may afford some color of justification for his conduct, for if it be correctly reported, it is simply a case of naked and impudent law-breaking.

The Governor who breaks the law sets a dangerous example to his people and to other Governors. It is of all forms of disloyalty one of the most pernicious, and this particular Democrat could much more easily be forgiven past conduct as a whipped rebel than present conduct as a defier of the statutes he has sworn to obey and enforce. There may be found some process by which even the instrument of West Virginia bandits can be made to feel that a civilized Nation condemns him. Public opinion may not count for much, it is true, to an official who owes his political existence to such violators of law as have been operating in West Virginia, but he may perhaps be reached nevertheless, if Federal courts or Congress take cognizance of his behavior.

The question which will at once be suggested to every mind is whether our form of selfgovernment could continue to exist at all, if other Governors were also law-breakers, as this person appears to be. What would be our form of government, if, after the people had should calmly proceed to give or withhold cerlican Legislature to count in Republican can- tried to do. didates every time, and to count out Democrats; and so it would presently come to pass that voting would be a miserable farce and waste of time.

Only one thing saves this Nation from anarchy-the respect of decent citizens for law. If the Governor of West Virginia has put aside law in order to serve his party, he is astonishingly foolish in this case, for there is a Republican majority to organize the Heuse without either of the members from West Virginia. but that does not make him a decent man. It does not make his conduct less disgraceful or less disloyal. In that case this particular Democrat will be considered, by every respectable citizen of any party, a person incomparably more guilty and more dangerous to civilized society than any of the thieves, mur. life, he will carry with him the sincere respect derers, bandits and other criminals who are and warm personal liking of the people of Newhunted by the law.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The dispute between two regiments of the feeling that the 9th Regiment had been subpart of those empowered to deal with its demands quite sufficient to account for the irritation which its members feel. This fact, however, does not absolve them from the duty of apportioning the blame with great caution, of avoiding the display of untimely resentment, and of otherwise maintaining that delicate sense of a soldier's honor which it is easy to lose and hard to restore. This community has been educated to look upon its citizen soldiery as an institution and not a toy. Our regiments are expected to furnish a full equivalent for the money expended on them. Everybody hopes that the occasion for their active employment may never arise, and it certainly does not require a call to arms to demonstrate their value. The people believe that the National Guard is a guarantee of public order, and the resulting sense of security is an ade-

quate recompense for liberal outlays. And certainly the outlays have been liberal. Several of the regiments are already quartered in splendid buildings erected upon costly sites, and hitherto there has been no apparent inclination on the part of the taxpayers to complain of past expenditures, or protest against a continuation of the same generosity. This public appreciation practically manifested is perfectly proper and in every way commendable, but, at the same time, we do not hesitate to say that it is, under all the circumstances, somewhat surprising. New-York is frightfully misgoverned and pillaged by the conscienceless spendthrifts whom it places in power, and it because they knew that no selfish or corrupt a majority of the people seem to be aware of the fact every day in the year except Election Day. They live under a galling sense of being cheated, of paying for the possession of many the outset the organ of the boom. It had carrights which they never get and the abolition of many wrongs which they continually suffer. of the natural advantages of Wichita that had They wince under the heavy burden of taxation, and scrutinize the list of appropriations with unforgiving eyes. And yet we do not remember a single harsh or contemptuous criticism of the policy which is providing new armories without regard to anything except the comfort and efficiency of the soldiers. Moreover, this friendly and hospitable attitude is the more striking when the fact is recalled that it is many years since the regiments were required to serve the city or State in action, and that not since the railway riots of 1877 has there been any specific reason to apprehend that this city might be about to need their protection. They must be associated in the minds of many unreflecting persons merely with social and ornamental functions, and yet, even from these we hear no word of protest or criticism.

THE TRIBUNE rejoices that so just an estimate of the value of the National Guard to the community should prompt the people to so gen-We cordially uphold the erous a support. arguments in its behalf at which we have hinted, and we believe, furthermore, that one of the most important returns which it makes may be recognized, though not accurately measured, in the vigor, sobriety, self-respect and public spirit of its members. Holding ly 10,000 a year.

the expenses will be so large that generous serves. Any effusion of politics into the National Guard, or even the least suspicion that it is being manipulated for partisan purposes, will certainly be followed by a loss of public interest and confidence. But more than The Governor of West Virginia, being a this, the people expect the various regiments Democrat of the sort which THE TRIBUNE and the individuals who compose them to prewithout hesitation calls disloyal, sets an ex- serve the reputation and the morale of the ample that his political friends may well hope whole force by the scrupulous avoidance of their opponents will never see fit to follow. all jealousy, bitterness and recrimination, and by the zealous cultivation of loyalty and unselfishness.

THE RETIRING MAYOR.

It is said that Mayor Hewitt showed some emotion in a Board meeting the other day upon an expression of appreciation from his colleagues, and remarked that this was almost the only official recognition of his efforts that he had received. If we are to infer from this that the Mayor feels that the sincerity of his labors for the public good has not been thoroughly appreciated by the people of New-York, we believe that he does them injustice and deprives himself of a large share of his reward. We believe that he is universally respected as a Mayor who has proved his earnest desire to do something to lighten the burden of misgovernment in this sadly misgoverned town, and who has yielded to the politicians less often, perhaps, than any other man would have done, who was surrounded by the influences that have at times embarrassed Mr. Hewitt.

The Mayor has never developed the qualities of a leader and organizer. It was a lack of these that have deprived him of much of the influence with his party in Congress, to which his great ability and extensive acquirements entitled him; and the same experience has been repeated to a large extent in the Mayor's chair. Mr. Hewitt is honest, faithful and patriotic; but the peculiarities of his temperament seem to make it difficult for him to cooperate with others. When this has been said, and when it has been added that some of the politicians have had more influence with him than his antecedents would have led us to expect, about all has been said against his administration that can possibly be alleged. We are confident that in these, its closing days, the thoughts of many good citizens turn to him with a grateful appreciation of his unselfish devotion to the public interests, and the willvoted in Ohio or any other State, the Governor ingness with which he has sacrificed time and health to serve the people. He has erred at tain certificates as he might please? How times, no doubt; but to err is human, and Mr. would it be if Republican Governors in Illinois, Hewitt will not deny that he is a very human Michigan or California should act on the same sort of a man. We could wish that he might plan? The principle could be carried only a have accepted the banquet proposed in his shade further. It would next become a po- honor by a number of leading citizens. It litical necessity for State Canvassers to refuse would have taken form as such a demonstrato give a certificate of election to a Governor tion of approval and esteem as would have of adverse politics, on some pretext of legal convinced him that the people of New-York informality; a political necessity for a Repub- are not unmindful of what he has done and

> If his successor shall conduct himself so as to leave behind him an equal reputation for application to duty, courage and independence, he will succeed beyond the expectations of many of his constituents. Any Democratic Mayor elected by the Democratic machines will need to do very well indeed to obscure the recollection of Mr. Hewitt's administration. In fact, we do not look to see it excelled until the day when a Republican Mayor shall be elected -a day toward which THE TRIBUNE will continue to strive, and which is coming. But until that blessed consummation shall be reached, Mr. Hewitt will probably be able to felicitate himself upon having given this city the best Democratic administration it has ever known; and as he goes back now to private York, without distinction of party.

> > THE STORY OF A BOOM.

An article in "Harper's Weekly," which is and to priority in the possession of a new regi- acteristic story of a boom. We grow so used mental home provided by the taxpayers of this to the miracles of growth and development city is unfortunate from more than one point which occur in the West, that we cease to apof view. We alluded yesterday to a prevalent preciate the fact that they are something more than commonplace happenings. That a town jected-to state the case mildly and without which had only 70 inhabitants in 1870 offence to anybody-to an indifference on the should now have nearly 40,000, with two colleges housed in handsome buildings, a beautiful theatre, a daily newspaper printed on a perfeeting press from stereotype plates, and all the other characteristics of a highly civilized community, would be regarded in any other quarter of the world as a development amazing beyond belief. But in the American Commonwealth, which is growing, as a young lad does, so fast that it hardly knows itself, we have to be told that such things are coming to pass within our own borders.

Perhaps the most interesting phase in the history of this boom is connected with the influence exerted by a newspaper, and its peculiar effect. It should be understood, to begin with. that for a time Wichita had the reputation of being one of the worst places in Kansas, and was not unjustly treated in this respect. The next station was known on the railroad as "the first station beyond perdition." In 1882, only six years ago, the systematic effort to build up the place and improve its character began. This was led by Marshall M. Murdock, Editor of "The Wichita Eagle," who, in order to make it clear beyond dispute that his efforts were disinterested, refrained from investing a single penny in land, leaving his only share in the increased prosperity of the town to be derived through his newspaper. He sacrificed the opportunity to make a large fortune, but as an inevitable consequence secured an almost unbounded influence for his paper. Its word was law in local affairs. The people respected motive lurked beneath any of its utterances. The popular trust and confidence in it were shown in a singular way. It had been from ried to the Central and Eastern States accounts attracted large numbers of investors. But the time arrived when the editor became convinced that a danger point had been reached. were beginning to lose their heads. Prices were reaching a dizzy figure. A few months more, and there would have been an orgy of speculation, such as other towns have passed through, followed doubtless by a crushing re-

action and a long stagnation. Then it was that the newspaper dictator, for such he is represented as being, rendered his unique service. His paper appeared one day with an article that carried consternation among the real estate speculators, many of whom were his personal friends. It declared that the boom must end. It did end, and it was soon seen that it was well to have it end. The growth of the town went on even more rapidly than before, but it was a solid growth. The places of the speculators were taken by investors, manufacturers and merchants, bringing real business with them, and often a great deal of it. Four years ago, when the boom was under full headway, the town had no more than 12,000 people, and now, when it is a thing of the past, it has nearly 40,000, the present rate of increase being apparently near-

There is an obvious lesson in this for new towns, where the boomer continually boometh his boom. It is that a city is not built up by the transfer of corner lots, but by a genuine growth in commerce and manufactures, and by a development of the arts of civilization. These are not hastened, but rather retarded by these speculative deliriums, which must come to an end, and which, unless checked in time, will surely leave a legacy of exhaustion and depression behind.

A GREAT DISCOVERY,

Several members of the illustrious fraternity of professional oarsmen, and among them Wallace Ross, have lately given to the world their individual views on the subject of rowing. A slight unpleasantness has already arisen between two of our esteemed contemporaries over the question of exclusive or joint ownership in this aquatic production, and we hasten to call the attention of our readers to the fact that it is not to be found elsewhere in our columns. But with all due conessions and acknowledgments to the real or supposititious owner or owners, we venture merely to point out the circumstance that Mr. Ross has evolved a new theory of longevity which ought to engage the immediate attention of the medical profession. The New-Brunswick (not New-Jersey) carsman is an enthusiastic advocate the dry rub as opposed to the dinary domestic bath-tub. And not only this, but he has likewise conceived a rooted aversion to the sponge and wash-bowl as a daily or even semi-weekly adjunct of the athlete's By way of making apparent to the meanest intelligence the tremendous importance of his discovery, he desecrates his own most sacred emotions by invading the hallowed precincts of his grandsire's bedchamber, and exposing to the ruthless gaze of the world that venerable gentleman in the act of dressing. "I have a grandfather in New-Brunswick nearly a hundred years old," writes Mr. Ross, "and he has never seen a

It is a far cry from New-Brunswick to New-York, and we may never behold in the flesh this patriarchal object lesson. But we do not mourn as those without hope, for the grandson gives us to understand that it is his intention also to round out a century of existence under imilar conditions. Mr. Ross has yanked the oar to his own glory and profit these many years, but even he has occasionally encountered defeat. We incline to the belief that these rare misfortunes have been due to his unworthy trifling with a great principle. In a moment of inadvertence he concedes that a bath every week or ten days might prove comparatively harmless, and he must have tried the rash experiment upon himself before consenting to make such an admission public. But how can we be sure that he would not now have been the hero of a long and unbroken series of dazzling victories if he had adhered without the minutest deviation to the immortal theory and practice of the dry rub?

The Health Board of this city has authority to see that all cars used for the transportation of bassengers in New-York are provided with the neans of securing good ventilation. There, unfortunately, its authority ends. If it could compel good ventilation as well as good ventilators. the public would have reason to rejoice. Attention is directed to this matter by the fact that the conductor of a street-car, on a recent cold day, gave his passengers more ventilation than they cared for. Ordinarily the complaints are of too little fresh air rather than too much.

It may be unnecessary, but still it can do no harm to remind Governor Hill that the Republican Legislature will shortly have its eye on him.

Civil Service Commissioner Edgerton with unnecessary warmth replies to the report that he necessary warmth replies to the report that he described the reform of the Civil Service as a "sham" and a "fraud." He denies that he said this or anything like it. He insists that the reform is beneficent and wholesome. If Mr. Edger-fast roll. "She smile on your proposal?" "No." said Cholly, faintly, pushing away a breakfast roll. "She smiled at it."—(Somerville Journal. ton did call the reform a sham, it is of no consequence. If he says it is a good thing, it is of no consequence. The important thing for the people to have in mind is that Mr. Edgerton, who is a sham reformer, a choice embodiment of the spoils principle, was appointed to execute a reform law to which his entire career was hostile. He was the Democratic President's idea of the National Guard over their respective claims frankly devoted to the exploitation of the town | sort of man who should be selected to establish to a site informally selected for a new Armory of Wichita, Kan., tells an interesting and char- the reform, and as such he has served a useful urnose. He has proved the falsity of the Demoeracy's pirtuous pretensions. Mr. Edgerton's views interest nobody. He derives his only importance as a reflector through which light has been thrown upon the Administration.

> "South Dakota people," says " The Minneapolis Tribune," " talk of nothing but Statehood." Let them be patient a little while longer, and they will be satisfied. The days when a Territory's clear right of admission is denied for political reasons are about over.

> According to the report in "The Sun," President Howell said in regard to the recent accident on the Bridge railroad that the investigation would be strictly private and the result would not be given to the press. Does Mr. James Howell imagine himself an autocrat, and does he think that he is living in Russia? The Bridge is a public institution, and the public consequently has a right to know all about it. When accidents happen on the elevated railroads, people are often sorely vexed because the officials are so closemouthed. In a sense, to be sure, they have a right to maintain secreey regarding their operations. Not so with the Bridge authorities. Mr. Howell's position is without the least justification. Take off the bolts and bars. Let us have no Star Chamber proceedings in relation to public affairs.

Electricity as a street-car motor is a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals all by

A boy was killed by a bob-tail car in Brooklyn on Christmas Day. Why do not the Brooklyn authorities abolish these dangerous nuisances? The Aldermen in this city have set them a good example. The car-stove and the bob-tail car may wisely be allowed to die together.

PERSONAL.

Mr. H. P. Cheatham, who has been elected to Congress from the Ild North Carolina District, was

Cluseret, the Communist cut-throat whom the electors of the Var have chosen to disgrace them in the French House of Representatives, is sixty-five years old; tall and well built, in spite of his notorious gluttony and drunkenness.

"I drank," says P. T. Barnum, fnore or less intoxicating liquors from 1837 till 1847. The last four of these years I was in England, and there the habit and my appetite for liquor grew so strong from month to month that I discovered that if continued it would certainly work my ruin. With a tremendous effort and a most determined resolution I broke the habit square off, and resolved never to practise it again. I have religiously kept that resolution for more than forty years. Had I not done so, I should have been in my grave a quarter of a century ago, for my health had already begun to be affected by alcohol. so delighted with my own escape that I travelled so delighted with my own escape that I travelled thousands of miles at my own expense and gave hundreds of free temperance lectures in every state between Maine and Wisconsin, besides Missouri, kentucky, Louistana and California. I have gladly expended thousands of deliars for temperance. I have built numerous houses for moderate drinking workingmen on condition that they would become tectotaliers, and they subsequently paid for the houses with the money and extra strength gained thereby. With this record and these principles, Mr. Harnum is naturally a stanch Republican and an earnest opponent of the "Third Party Prohibition" movement. "A vote for a Prohibitionis," he said just before the late Presidential election, "is a vote to give countenance and strength to the run power."

Representative Russell, of Worcester, Mass., was so much pleased with the West during his recent political tour that he will go with his wife to the Pacific coast as soon as Congress adjourns, next March, and spend the summer there.

The Persian Minister, Hadji Hassein Ghouly Khan, is now well settled at Washington. When a "Star" reporter of that city called the other day, the Minister himself opened the door. "I am ze Minister," he said in answer to an inquiry. He is below the medium height, and has a keen, pleasant face and sparkling black eyes. His black hair is sprinkled with white upon the temples, and on the top of his

head he wore a black fez. His black trousers had broad stripes of scarlet, and his coat was a modified Prince Albert. The body of the coat had its lapels faced with scarlet, and the skirt was drawn upon it with considerable fulness. The Minister's valet, a smiling youth dressed in the same manner as his massming youth dresses in the sweetened tea to callers, which no one would refuse or dream of draining to the dregs. The Minister is studying English, and his daily companion is a volume in pink, which contains parallel columns of French, Spanish, Italian and English. Hassein Ghouly speaks French with fluency. His days are engaged in mastering the mysteries of this small volume, seeing his callers, and playing the plano. Then he writes a letter to his Government, and takes a walk in the afternoon, and he is much flattered by the attentions paid him upon the street by the children, who call out as he passes by: "There goes the Persian Minister." He will not be joined here by his family, who are in Persia, for the reason that he expects to return to Teheran in a year, and to be superseded by another Minister. He loves to talk of his family, and has a young daughter of whose fine vocal powers he is especially proud. He is a courteous, pleasant gentleman, and is most hospitably disposed. His manner and conversation proclaim his dignity of caste, and he is withal a most agreeable and valuable acquisition to that company composed of men of all nations, termed the diplomatic corps.

Kossuth relates in his "Memoirs of Exile" that ter, served cups of strong, sweetened tea to callers,

Kossuth relates in his "Memoirs of Exile" that the Duchess of Sutherland-whose death was recently recorded-was at one time very enthusiastic about the Hungarian cause, and did a great deal for many of the Magyar refugees in London after 1849. She even took lessons in the Hungarian language, and succeeded lessons in the Hungarian language, and succeeded within a short time in speaking that idiom remarkably well. Once in 1859 (while still Marchioness of Stafford) she was at a ball given by Napoleon III, at Complegne, and there she met a Hungarian noblewoman, Countess II—, whom she addressed in the Magyar tongue. But the Countess replied that she was educated in Vionna, and could not speak her own native language. To which the Marchioness of Stafford rejoined, "I was educated in London, and yet I speak the language of your brave nation," and turned her back to the unpatriotic Countess II.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It is hard for the clergy to please everybody nowadays. A Boston woman complains that her paster never looks at her when he preaches, but devotes all his attention to the sinners on the other side of the church. For this reason she says that his sermons do not have the moral effect on her which they ought to have. On the other hand, a Chicago woman recently complained that her pastor invariably looked at her when he was preaching, especially when he denounced humbugs and hypocrites, and she wanted to know if it wasn't an outrage to treat respectable pew-holders in this way. When the clergyman finally heard of her grievance he laughingly explained that he wasn't looking at the woman at all when she thought he was but at a certain pillar behind her, the sight of which, for some mysterious reason, always seemed to clarify his thought.

The Presbyterian Hospital, admirable as it is, gives The Presbyterian Hospital, admirable as it is, gives in its annual reports statistics as to the religion of the patients treated free or otherwise, so as to impress upon the public its non-sectarian character. The Mt. Stnat Hospital, an equally admirable institution, does better than this—it proves its liberal platform by saying nothing whatever about its patients' religions or forms of religion. Its statistics may refer to the nationalities of its patients, which is a local matter, followed as a tradition; but it is systematically silent as to religion.—(Jewish Messenger.

Miss Kate Field denies a recent report that she has been engaged by California wine-makers to act as a "touter" for their wines in the East.

A Parallel Case.—Miss De Specs—No, it is not true that Tennyson is a Spiritualist; that is a mistake; but he seems to be very near one. He says he can that Tennyson is a Spiritualist; that is a mistake; but he seems to be very near one. He says he can throw himself into a trance by repeating his own name to himself. name to himself.

Miss De Beauty-Oh, that's nothing. I can throw myself into a condition of perfect eestasy by simply repeating Arthur Stanley Nicefellow's name to myself.—(Philadelphia Record.

Several young ladies of Mount Vernon, among them a few Normal College graduates who have no taste for school-teaching, recently concluded to organize a debating society for mental training, as well as winter-evening pastime, and appointed an evening to debate the question: "Is life worth living without As none of the "dear girls" could be persuaded to take the affirmative the debate was deferred, and it was agreed to extend the limit of age of unnarried women to forty years. The question for debate will be taken up when a few more members

A eigarette smoker makes this suggestion to eigarette manufacturers: " Among cigarette consumers the chief trouble is keeping on hand a supply of matches The manufacturer who incloses a little box of wax matches in each package of eigarettes will catch the In buildings where the electric light is used and matches are scarce, the brand will sell to the exclusion of all others."

"You would be sorry to lose your sister, wouldn't you, Johnnie!" asked the visitor suggestively to the little boy who was entertaining him in the drawing-"Nope," replied Johnnie. "I guess I could stand it, Mr. Hankinson. Maw says I've got to wear short pants till after Irene's married."—(Kinderhook Rough Notes.

The City of Mexico is full of tramps, and the anti-American papers satirically refer to them as " prominent Americans visiting the Capital." Barber (to customer)-Oil, sir? Customer (emphati-

cally)-No! Barber-You are right, sir. None of our best people are using oil on their bair nowadays. (To next enstomer)-Oil, sir! Customor-Why, yes, I guess so. Proper thing, isn't it! Barber-Yes, sir. All our best people are using oil on their hair nowadays.—(Chicago Tribune. The enterprising reporters of San Francisco have

drawn from Jane Hading the statement that she will break the face" of Coquelin's valet some day. The Tiger Tamed.—Colonel Kaintuck—Yes, sah; 1-o-o-d, sah! I'll kill him on sight! Philadelphian—Murder is purished by hanging in

Philadelphian—Murdor is put ished by hanging in this section.

"I'll glory in any death in such a case, sah.
Bl.-o-od.! Ri-o-od, I say! I'll—"

"But during the months of imprisonment previous to the hanging you will be allowed neither whiskey nor tobacco."

"Eh! I'll go right around and apologize."—(Philadelphia Record.

Some ladies of Paris have organized an early ris-

ing association. If they would resolve themselves into an early-going-to-bed association, they would attain the object they have in view much more quickly. Catering to Public Taste.-Great Publisher-What

manusoripts are these?

Tired Reader—One is the trashiest sort of a love story not worth looking at, but the author is willing to let us have it for nothing, as it is his first work. The other is an alleged philosophical volume—a long drawn out, wearisome collection of chestnuts about science and religion, no use to anybody; but that author is also willing to give us the stuff for nothing."

"We II accept both, and tell Mr. Seitbler to weave 'em into a divinity novel and put a woman's name to it. The public must be kept amused."—(Philadelphia Record.

Vermont thinks that it is entitled to praise for its modesty, because, although it cast a solid vote for Harrison on every ballot in the Chicago Convention, it is pressing no favorite son for a Cabinet position. The Last the Worst.-Dullard-So old man Richly is

The Last the Worst.—Dullard—So old man Richly is dead at last.

Brightly—I wonder he lived so long, with all the doctors. Why, Dr. Scalpel had a hack at him, Dr. Piller had a hack at him, and a dozen others.

Dullard—And now the undertaker has him.

Brightly—Yes, by gum! and he's the worst. He got seven hacks and a hearse at him.—(Lowell Citizen.

In the summer the ponds of New-Jersey are frequented by "skeeters" and in winter by skaters.

A Chicago literary weekly called "America" offers reward of \$100,000 to the person who shall confide to it a recipe for making a novel of any school popular. Here is the desired recipe: Get the clergy to livers and denounce the novel from the pulpit. Flease send draft for the \$100,000 not necessarily or publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.)—Norristown Herald. IT CAN HURT NO ONE SERIOUSLY.

From The New-York Graphic. (Rep.) The boom for Cleveland in 1802 continues to run round loose, because, considering the certainty of larrison's re-election then, no Democratic statesman areas to lock it un. cares to lock it up.

THE SPIRIT OF COHESIVENESS IN THE SOUTH. From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser. A division of the white vote of the South will be A division of the white vote of the South will be the entering wedge to worse government than these States have yet endured. Atlanta's Probibition can-vass, when refined ladies even were seeking the votes of the colored brother, ought to be enough to satisfy any ordinary man for a century. In white solidity is the true strength of Southern communities, and those men are wrong, eternally wrong, who seek to create a division.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The South new pines for a "poet of passion." We doesn't the ex-eyed daisy of reform grab one of He Watterson's goose-quilis and sling himself into

CREATING THEIR OWN DIFFICULTIES. From The Washington Press.

INSPIRATION BY THE JUGFUL.

From The Washington Fress.

The agile Mogwump who has spent his time for years killing off Blaine, now comes up with evidence to prove that that great American would not be received as Minister by the Court of Great Britain. Well, who said he wanted the post, or was wanted for it? The chief end of man in the Mugwump view seems to be the manufacture of straw grievances upon which to exercise their belligrent powers. While this occupation is harmiess, it does seem to be a waste of brain power where there is great need for economy.

THE MUSEUMS TO BE OPENED SOON.

HOW THE ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE CARRIED FORWARD-MR. JESUP'S VIEWS.

The trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art directed Theodore have Weston, one trustees and architect of present the plans for Board, lighting the Museum by electricity to the Park Board. Secretary Burns, of the Park Department, said yesterday than the Board had requested the Board of Aldermen to authorize it to secure bids for the work without going through the usual form of advertising. By this means the contracts may be let within a week or two.

President Morris K. Jesup, of the Museum of Natural History, said yesterday that it had already been decided by the Executive Committee of the trustees to accept the offer of the city of \$10,000 additional on condition that the Museum be opened two nights a week. The building was provided with gas appliances, and a connection had only to be made with the main pipe in the street to secure light. In addition to this electric lights would be provided for the walks leading from the avenues to the Museum. One of these would be placed at the clevated station at Eighty-first-st. and Ninth-ave., and another at Eighth-ave, and Seventy-ninth-st., the entrances to the grounds. Mr. Jesup visited the Museum vesteriay morning and went carefully over the several departments with a view to seeing what the condition of the building was. He found that there were 500 gas-jets which could be used. When the annex to the Museum is finished, an electric dynamo probably be placed in the building. "The gas light," said Mr. Jesup, "will answer all

purposes for the present, and we expect to have the Museum open on Saturday night, a week from tomorrow. It will be kept open on Saturdays and on Tuesdays or Wednesdays. A good deal can be done Tuesdays or Wednesdays. A good deal can be done to help make the evenings popular. One clan which occurs to me might be aided very materially by the elevated roads. If they would give the people in the lower part of the city the chance to visit the Museum at night by issuing a special excursion tickes for seven cents, good for use to and from stations near the Museum, it would be a great inducement to thousands. Between 7 and 10 o'clock the travel is not heavy on the roads and the company would not lose by this, while such an action would be to its credit. I certainly think it would help to increase a desirable attendance. Next year we hope to have the lecture hall roady in the new building, and it is a part of the plan of the Museum of Natural History to develop as much as possible its educational influence. As the city grows uptown there will certainly be an increase in the attendance at the museums in the evening."

TO MAKE THE CENTENNIAL A SUCCESS.

AN APPEAL TO PATRIOTIC CITIZENS FROM THE WASHINGTON INAUGURATION COMMITTEE.

To make the Centennial celebration of the Inof money is required in addition to the sums appropriated by the city and expected from the State. The attention of patriotic citizens of New-York, who are above all others interested in making memorable the day which witnessed the birth of the Government, is directed to the following appeal of the Finance Committee for liberal subscriptions:

Committee for liberal subscriptions:

It is proposed to celebrate appropriately in this city, on the 30th of April, 1889, the Centennial of the Inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States. A law was passed at the last session of the Logislature of this state making the day a holiday. To promote the celebration a general committee has been organized, of which Hamilton Fish is president and Abram S. Hewist chairman. The Army Navy and National Guard will participate in the celebration, and an art exhibition and half at the Metropolitan Opera House will be among its prominent features.

The carrying out of these plans will involve the expenditure of a large sum of money, and a subcommittee on finance has been appealed to assist in raising the necessary amount. That committee to this cause. Checks should be made payable to the order of the treasurer, Louis Fitzgeradd, president Mercantile Trust Company, and sent to his address. No. 120 Broadway.

The following names are attached to the call:

The following names are attached to the call: Brayton Ives, chairman; Darkus O. Mills, Richard T. Wilson, John A. Stewart, Henry B. Hyde, James N. Brown, John S. Kennedy, Louis Pittgeraid, Allan Campbell, John Sloane, James D. Smith, Edward V. Loew, James H. Dunham, Eugene Kelly, Walter Stanton, John F. Piummer, J. Edward Simmons, John Jay Knex, De Lancey Nicoll, secretary.

Governor E. W. Wilson, of West Virginia, has ap pointed the following additional commissioners that State: General E. L. Ward, of Charleston; N. B. Scott, of Wheeling; Edwin Maxwell, of Clarksburg; P. W. Morris, of Ritchie C. H.; General J. H. Duval, of Wellsburg; General C. B. Hart, of Wheeling.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHURCH HISTORY. PAPERS READ AND OFFICERS ELECTED AT ITS FIRST PUBLIC MEETING.

Washington, Dec. 28 .- The first public meeting of the American Society of Church History, organized in New-York last March, began this morning at the chapel f the Church of the Covenant, in this city. Dr. Philip Schaff, of the Union Theological Seminary, New-York, president, was in the chair. At the first session three papers were read as follows: "The Acts of Toleration," by Dr. Schaff; "Indulgences in Spain," Lea, of Philadelphia; " A Crisis in the Middle Ages," by James C. Moffatt, professor of church history, Princeton Seminary. This paper described that incident in the career of Pope Gregory VII when he compelled Henry IV. Emperor of Germany, to remain outside the castle walls for three days before granting him an audience. A committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee of the American Historical Associaion with a view of reaching a basis of union with that

body as an independent section.

The programme for the afternoon session included papers as follows: "Melanchthon's Synergism," Professor Frank H. Foster, Oberlin; "Some Notes on Syncretism in the Christian Theology of the Second Syncretism in the Christian Theology of the Second and Third Centuries," by Professor Hugh M. Scott, Chicago; "Influence of the Golden Legend upon the pre-Reformation Culture History," by the Rev. Ernest C. Richardson, Hartford, Conn.; "Some Notes on Bubliography," by the Rev. Sammel M. Jackson, of New-York, secretary; "Notes on the New Testament Canon of Eusebius," by Professor A. C. McGiffert, Cincinnati, Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Philip schaff; vice-presidents, Henry M. Baird, University of the City of New York; Itshop J. F. Hurst, M. E. Church, Washington; Arthur C. Coxe, Eishop P. E. Church, Buffalo; Henry Martyn Dexter, Editor of "The Congregationalist," Boston; secretary, the Rev. Samuel M. Jackson, New-York; treasurer, Editor f. Shepard, New-York; Council, the Rev. Daniel Dorchester, Chelsea, Mass.; the Rev. Hugh M. Scott, Congregational Seminary, Cheaco; the Rev. Charles A. Briggs, Union Theological Seminary, New-York; William S. Perry, Bishop P. E. Church, Davenport, Ohio.

ECONOMISTS MEET FOR DISCUSSION.

Philadelphia, Dec. 28 (Special).-The American Econemic Association was called to order this morning for the second day's session, at the University of Pennsylvania, by President Walker. Professor J. B. Clark, of Johns Hopkins University, opened the pro-Economic Theories, of which he is chairman. His colleagues on the committee are Professors A. D. Morse, S. N. Patten, G. M. Steele, G. B. Newcomb, F. H. Giddings, W. W. Folwell, C. A. Tuttle and George Gunton. The report stated that it was the desire of the committee that the same general terms to specify certain objects be universally used in dicussing economic subjects from a scientific point of view, and that means be taken to unuse the historia and facts of political economy all over the civilized world. Dr. Steele offered the following resolution, which was adopted; "That the International Sta-tistical Association be invited by the president of this association to hold its meeting in 1892 in this

The first paper of the day was that of Professor Folwell, on the effect of correct analysis on doctrine in political economy. Dr. A. G. Warner read a paper on "Philanthropy and Economics," Professor paper on "Pattanthropy and recommes, Processes, Lenjamin Andrews read a paper on "An Housest Dollar," and the "Study of Statistics" was treated by Professor D. R. Dewey, The session was closed with the reading of a paper on "Ma/thua and Ricardo," by Professor Simon N. Patten. This evening stewart Wood save a reception to the members, at his home, No. 1620 Locust-st.

A TEA IN AID OF A HOSPITAL A successful tea in the aid of the Orthopoedic Disensary and Hospital was held in the ballroom at Delmonico's yesterday afternoon. Tea was served by Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Miss Anne Cutting, Miss Hargons, Mrs. Henry McVickar, Mrs. Elifott Roosevelt, Mrs. M. Dwight Collier and Miss Whitney. There were several tables for the sale of brica brac and silver, and exhibitions in mind reading by Monte Isaac, and of palmistry by a successful amateur. Miss F. C. Furniss arranged the affair, which netted aliss F. C. Furniss arranged the affair, which netted a handsome sum for the hospital. Mr. Delimonico kindiy gave the use of the rooms for the atternoon. From 4 until 7 o'clock there was dancing to the music of a Hungarian band. Among the people present were the Misses Turnure, Mrss Helen Dinamore, Stan ey Mortimer, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Mortimer, Thorne, Miss Thorne, Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. H. A. Robbins, Miss Mand Robbins, Miss Kernochan, Mrs. Leary, Mrs. G. W. Kidd, Mrs. Charles T. Minton, Mrs. Philip Livingston, the Misses Hecksher, Miss Rerryman Mrs. Charles Berryman, E. L. Winthrop, Jr. R. Dyer, 3d, Miss Bell, the Misses Sands and Miss Purniss.

HERR PEROTTI TO SING IN GERMAN. Director Edmund C. Stanton told a Tribune reporter esterday that he didn't know of any battle between the

rman and Italian forces of the Metropolitan Opera House company. Herr Perotti did not intend to appear in "Faust" until to-day, but owing to the illness of Herr Alvary, he was forced to take his place Wednes-day night. To-day Herr Perotti again sings the par-in Italian, but next Wednesday he will sing it